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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

10 JULIET S. SARIOL,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and  
14 NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY  
ORGANIZATION,

15 Defendants.  
16

CASE NO. 19-0155MJP

ORDER OF DISMISSAL

17 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Plaintiff Juliet S. Sariol's Motion to Proceed  
18 In Forma Pauperis. (Dkt. No. 5.) While the Motion was granted, United States Magistrate Judge  
19 Mary Alice Theiler recommended review under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) prior to issuance of a  
20 summons. (Dkt. No. 6.)

21 Plaintiff's Complaint states a claim for "civil theft conversion of property under historical  
22 circumstance statute of time limitations and counter claiming informal civil proceeding in  
23 pursuant to 5 U.S.C.A. (a, b, c, d) Public information, agency rules, opinions, orders, records and  
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1 proceedings.” (Dkt. No. 7.) The Complaint names as Defendants the United States of America  
2 and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (Id.) While the Complaint includes a lengthy  
3 “Statement of Case,” it is unintelligible and the Court is unable to comprehend the basis for the  
4 claim. (Id.) In what appears to be a statement of the relief sought, Plaintiff asks that the Court  
5 “exercise her 5<sup>th</sup> amendment, expeditious process rights and subject to trier of facts, Habeas  
6 Corpus and the Execution and issuance of writs and subpoena to the Sheriff’s or the appropriated  
7 Agency and request of Emergency Interim injunctive relief upon fashionable careful review time  
8 of the case.” (Id.)

9       Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a) provides that in order to state a claim for relief, a complaint must  
10 contain a short and plain statement of the grounds for the court’s jurisdiction, a short and plain  
11 statement of the claim showing that the claimant is entitled to relief, and a demand for the relief  
12 sought. The factual allegations of a complaint must be “enough to raise a right to relief above  
13 the speculative level.” Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). In addition,  
14 the factual allegations of a complaint must state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.  
15 Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). A claim is plausible on its face “when the plaintiff  
16 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is  
17 liable for the misconduct alleged.” Id.


18       Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B), the district court is required to dismiss a case “at  
19 any time” if it determines that a complaint is frivolous or fails to state a claim upon which relief  
20 may be granted. Here, the Court is unable to comprehend Plaintiff’s Complaint, and finds that it  
21 fails to state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face.

22       Accordingly, the Court hereby DISMISSES this case without prejudice and declines to  
23 issue the summons. As Plaintiff is representing herself *pro se*, the Court directs her to the  
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1 Western District of Washington's Pro Se Guide for litigants who are proceeding without an  
2 attorney, available at [www.wawd.uscourts.gov/representing-yourself-pro-se](http://www.wawd.uscourts.gov/representing-yourself-pro-se) for instructions on  
3 how to file briefs and other motions, and for other useful information.

4 The clerk is ordered to provide copies of this order to Plaintiff.

5 Dated February 25, 2019.

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8 Marsha J. Pechman  
United States District Judge  
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